FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,
150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.
All New York City Inspection. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & Co.
March 21. 81-*tf*

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
March 23, 1836

For Sale.

A Lot on the north side of Maiden Lane, situate between Duncan Smith and Henry W. Ayer's residence, fronts about 104 feet and runs back to the creek. Persons wishing to purchase, will please apply to Mr. James Martine, or myself.
E. A. OCHILTREE
March 23, 1836. 81 4w

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN
DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company.
February 28, 1836.

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a route will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road to Washington, Fredericksburg and Richmond, by Warrenton Ferry, CANTON ON THE [illegible] from which [illegible] cross the [illegible]ge, is now about to be constructed.

The mail from Baltimore to Washington is [illegible] thence to Potomac landing, the [illegible] continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. [81 4m)

Negroes Wanted!!!

THE Subscriber is desirous of obtaining the negroes he once owned and raised, and which he was forced to sell to pay the debts for which he was liable for other persons. He is prepared to pay cash, and as they were family negroes, and now wanted *for his own use,* he hopes that those persons who may now own them will permit him (if the negroes are willing, and not without,) to re purchase them at their present value. Consent made known to Thomas C Blake, or E. J. Hale, Esqrs, of Fayetteville, N C, or a line addressed to the Subscriber, as P. M, Wesley, Haywood Co, Tenn., will meet attention, and gratify
SAM. P ASHE.
February 26, 1836. 81tf.

North Carolina Convention.

THE Subscribers have in Press and will speedily publish, "The PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES" of the Convention, called in 1835, to amend the Constitution of North Carolina; to which will be subjoined the Convention Act, the Constitution as amended, and the Votes of the People on the question of Ratification or Rejection. The Work will considerably exceed 300 pages, and the Publishers flatter themselves that the style of its execution will do no discredit to the Press of the country. The Edition will be limited, and the price to Subscribers, Three Dollars, in neat binding

Persons desirous of obtaining the Debates will please notify us at as early a period as practicable.
JOSEPH GALES & SON.
Raleigh, March 14 1836.

$1000 Reward!!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 2d of February, a yellow man by the name of RUBEN, about twenty-nine years old; a Blacksmith by trade. He is rather spare made, thin visage, of a yellow copper color, stoops forward when walking, is a superior workman, not to be surpassed by any other as a carriage smith, is fond of gambling, and remarkably fond of trading and is about five feet ten inches high He will doubtless attempt to pass as a free man, as he carried papers off with him to that effect, and will probably pass by the name of GEORGE WALKER or JOHN McDONALD. Ruben is very intelligent, and when spoken to, never stands still He went off with a man by the name of David McDowell, an Irishman, is very tall, with large whiskers and dark hair—supposed to be about forty years of age. I will give the above reward for the detection of the said McDowell, and proof of his having said negro in his possession, or $500 for the apprehension and confinement of said negro in any Jail in the U. States, so that I get him.
JOHN MARTIN & CO., Macon, Georgia.
March 10. 81 6w.

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and former customers that he has just received his Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Crockery, &c.

Which he will sell low at wholesale or retail.
PETER P. JOHNSON.
South East Corner Market Square.
March 15, 1836. 80-*tf*

DENTAL SURGERY.
W. R. SCOTT,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he is now making his annual visit to the above named place. His stay will be short. All who wish to consult him will please apply soon.

Ladies will be waited on at their Dwellings if required.
March 15, 1836. 80-tf

Notice.

AT March Term, 1836, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, the subscriber duly qualified as Administrator on the estate of Colin McPherson, deceased He hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment; and those having claims to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
MALCOM BUIE, *Administrator.*

Further Notice.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 6th of April next, at the late residence of the dec'd, a quantity of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, and other articles too tedious to enumerate. Also, will be hired till the 1st of January next, eight or ten Negroes, among whom are men, women and children.
MALCOM BUIE, *Administrator*
Cumberland County, March 10, 1836. 3t-pd

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, a negro man named JACK, who says he belongs to Malcom McPhail, of this county. He is about 60 years of age, lame, and walks with two sticks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs
NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, March 14*th*, 1836. 80 tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.
DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)
Fayetteville, March, 1836. 78 tf

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY FROM JAIL, on Saturday night last, ELI McGILVRAY and LAUCHLIN KELLY by nicknames. McGilvray is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, fair complexion Kelly is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, and down look. The above reward will be given for their delivery at the Jail of Cumberland County, or $10 for either.
NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb 10, 1836. 75tf

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

HALLOCK & BATES,
No. 234, Pearl St. New York,

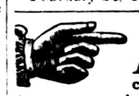
RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of southern Dealers, to their stock of GOODS, now receiving for their Spring sales; they have materially increased their Stock of French silk Goods and Fancy Articles, as also the various kinds of Muslins and Swiss Goods, Collars, Capes, &c &c which together with their extensive stock of Staple, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, comprises an assortment probably equal to any ever offered in the city. The utmost exertions will be made to give in all respects, entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with a share of their trade.
New York, January 26 74-2m.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

50 Barrels No 3 MACKEREL, in prime order. WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
February 24, 1836 77tf

PRIVATE SALE.
By Thos. Sandford & Co.

JUST received by Steamer Clarendon on consignment,
20 barrels New York Mess BEEF,
30 do do Prime do,
25 bags Java COFFEE, (for family use.)
February 24. 1836.



No Mistake.

ALL those indebted to G. Hurlbutt, either by Note or Account, will please call and settle the same on or before the 1st of April next, otherwise they may expect to be called on by a collecting officer.
L. HURLBUTT, *Agent of*
G HURLBUTT.
February 24. 1836. 77 6w

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT to the Brick House on Green street, formerly occupied by Mr R. C. Belden, where all orders or applications in his line will be punctually attended to
ARCHIBALD JOHNSON.
February 24, 1836. 77tf.

PRIVATE SALE,
By Thos. Sandford & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, 75 barrels Pickled COD FISH. Feb. 17, 1836.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

THE Subscriber is just receiving and opening his usual supply of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of almost every article in Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS. Also a general supply of *Groceries, Shoes, Hats, China and Glass Ware.*

Having been established long enough for his acquaintances to be acquainted with his general stock of Goods, deems it unnecessary to enumerate, and will accommodate as to time and prices, to suit almost every reasonable purchaser.
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
March 1, 1836. 78 6w.

Notice.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,* respectfully informs his customers and friends that he shall stop manufacturing to order after the 4th of May next, so as to enable him to settle by the time he leaves for the west.

P. S. All persons having claims against him will please present them for settlement, and all those indebted to him by account, duebill, or note, must settle by that time, otherwise they will be put into the hands of an officer for collection without respect to persons.
March 10, 1836. 79w6

$50 REWARD.

THE above Reward will be paid to any person, for the apprehension of my negro man AARON, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him. Aaron is about 38 years old, light complected, about 5 feet 6 inches high; his front teeth are very white and sound. He has a slight defect in his right hip, which may be perceived from his walking. He has on, probably, a blue coat and snuff-colored homespun pantaloons, with a wide brimmed fur or felt hat. He ran away the 25th of October last, has a wife at John Hadley's in Chatham, about 15 miles North-west of Pittsborough. He formerly belonged to Peter Perry, of said county, and is well acquainted on the Cape Fear River as far down as Fayetteville, having worked on the river as a boat hand I think it likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have procured a free pass, or a pass from some person permitting him to hire himself to any one who will employ him. Aaron may a tempt to reach Wilmington and make his escape on board of some vessel. I understand he calls himself Aaron Perry.
WOODSON LEA.
Pittsborough, Dec 7 68*tf.*

A HEAVY STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

20[illegible] BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
500 sacks do do
500 bushels Alum, do,
[illegible] bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.
C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.
C. J. O.
Brick Row, Hay Mount
Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54*tf.*

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having been satisfactorily engaged for twelve months in attending to a PRIVATE

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her House and Stables are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.
E. SMITH.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge.
Fayetteville, Janurry 22, 1836. 73-12*w*

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,
Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,
Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING removed from his old Stand on the North side of Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, to the Store recently occupied by Mr. James McKeown, on the South West corner of Market Square, would respectfully invite all his friends and customers to give him a call, where he has on hand a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

Which he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time for good paper. Being desirous of closing business for the present, would therefore invite all Country Merchants to give him a call and examine his stock and prices before they buy, as he is determined to give good bargains.

I would give further notice to all those having notes or accounts in my hands, to come forward and settle them shortly, otherwise they may expect to find them in the hands of a collecting officer.
JOHN C. LATTA.
March 8th, 1836 79tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS.
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common.
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M & Malaga } WINES,

Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH
ARCH. CAMPBELL.
April 28*th*, 1835 34tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES
DRY GOODS,
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—
Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.
JNO. McARN.
July 27, 1835. 47tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.
For sale by
HALL & JOHNSON.
October 28, 1834. 8tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.
CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.
Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

The Mother's Catechism,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

IN SENATE.—THURSDAY, MARCH 17.

DEPOSITE BANKS.

After some remarks by Mr. Webster, as published in our last,

Mr. BENTON said that he rose to second the motion made by the honorable Senator from Massachusetts. This was a subject worthy of the attention both of the Executive and of Congress. There was a vast expansion of paper currency, and gentlemen would perceive that the United States Bank was very far from being the regulator of the currency, for the reason that it had set the example of such expansion This was unjustifiable on the part of that institution, and not the less so on the part of these deposite banks. He utterly condemned the conduct of both.

He was at present amicably disposed, but held himself prepared for war against all banks. He should not now either defend or extenuate their conduct; but he had a hand as ready to strike against them as it was in the case of the U. States Bank He objected to a national paper currency *in toto:* and he had a series of measures on the subject carefully prepared, and which, at a proper time, he should present for the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. CLAY said that he had attentively examined the document to which the attention of the Senate had just been called, and was seriously impressed with the alarming state of the thirty millions of the public money which was reported to be in the deposite banks. It appeared that the aggregate amount of all the capitals of those institutions was only forty-two millions of dollars, whilst the Public had, or ought to have, in their vaults thirty millions. In various instances the amount of the public deposite far exceeded the capital of the banks. Among others, the capital of the Savings Institution at Louisville was stated to be $96,460, whilst the sum of $337,377 43 was deposited to the credit of the Treasury, besides the sum of $80,500 98 on account of private depositors. Of the two banks in Michigan, one had a capital of $419,779 99, and the sum of $828,-698 60 in public deposites, and the other a capital of $150,000, and public deposites to the amount of $784,764 75. And if we look at the commercial metropolis of the Union, where near ten millions of public money are deposited with three banks, in every instance, the amount of the public deposite exceeds the capital of the bank.

Now the security of this vast sum of public money is an object of great importance. Let us see what it is. Those deposite banks are under total liabilities to the enormous amount of nearly seventy-eight millions of dollars, for payment of which they may be called on any one of the 365 days of the year. And what amount have they to meet these liabilities, in the event of any such immediate call? Only about ten millions of specie! Only one dollar in about eight! The principal part of their other means consists of notes discounted and bills of exchange negotiated. But if there come any sudden pressure—if that convulsion in the paper system of which every considerate man feels a consciousness shall take place, these means will be found altogether unavailable to enable the deposite banks to fulfil their engagements. Suppose a failure in the Southern crop, or a great reduction in the price of Southern staples, the wants of commerce would require the exportation of specie to supply the deficiency. The banks would have to furnish this supply, which they could only do by calls on their debtors. The example of one bank calling in for such a purpose would become contagious. Great distress would ensue; and a crash, if the demand for exportation of specie should be great, would be inevitable, and ruin and bankruptcy the necessary consequences. In such a state of things, where would be the ability of the deposite banks to refund the amount of the public deposites! What would become of the thirty millions of the public treasure now in their possession?

There is another interesting view of this subject. We have collected from the People, and now have in those banks, $30,000,000. Who is the real debtor to the Public for that sum? Not the banks. They are, indeed, the nominal debtors; but they are, in fact, mere agents. The real, substantial debtors to the Public are the debtors to the banks who have borrowed the public money. And we do not know who they are.—The Public is in the most singular condition of being a creditor to the large amount of thirty millions of dollars, without even knowing the names of its actual debtors.

But it is not the insecurity only of this vast amount which ought to challenge the serious attention of Congress and the Public. The distribution of it among the different parts of the Union, whilst it remains unappropriated by law, is a most material circumstance. No one can believe that, unless some such scheme as the Land bill is adopted, there will be a less sum constantly on deposite, for some time to come, than the present sum. Assuming it to be thirty millions, the annual interest at six per cent upon it would be one million eight hundred thousand dollars. Now, who ought to have this interest? The Public, undoubtedly. Who gets it? The deposite banks, and their shareholders. And how is this thirty millions distributed? In the State of New York, with about one-seventh of the population of the United States, there is deposited one-third of the whole sum of thirty millions; and in Kentucky, which, on a fair division, would be entitled to about a million and a half, there is deposited only about $337,000. In other States and sections the disproportions were equally striking.

He was aware of what might be said. He was aware that it might be alleged that the deposites of the public money were made where the collections were made. But surely the incidental as well as the direct advantages in the administration of this Government are worthy of consideration. The accidental circumstance of the *place* of collection ought not to give to that place peculiar advantage, to the exclusion of all other parts of the Union. It was not so when the Bank of the U. States was the financial agent of the Government. Then, by means of its branches, the benefit of its being the depository of the public money was diffused throughout the Union: and the Government, as a stockholder in it, received a fair proportion of the profits. And the true remedy for the inequality which he had stated would be found in the distribution proposed by the Land bill, and in avoiding always the accumulation of any unnecessary surplus.

Mr. Clay said that he had intended to call the attention of the Senate to this document, in the course of the debate on the Land bill, and for that purpose had directed the preparation of a table But as the subject, unexpectedly to him, had been adverted to by the Senator from Massachusetts this morning, he felt it due to the occasion to make the observations which he had submitted.

Mr. CALHOUN said that, until he saw this document, he had no conception of the great and imminent danger which awaited us. No man now, however, could deny or shut his eyes as to the cause of it. Its commencement took date some three or four years back; and its results had been distinctly foreseen, by himself at least. The disease is on us, and there is a fearful responsibility somewhere as to its cause. This is the point. Something must be done, and done speedily. Delay till this session has passed, and a wound will be inflicted on our currency and our country, from which neither will recover. All who have any of this worthless capital in their possession will be rushing to invest it in the public lands. And shall we stand calmly by, and permit this fraud? Shall this Senate enlist on the side of speculators and swindlers? Sir, a worse state of things is, we are on the eve of a frightful political catastrophe—a catastrophe which will terminate in nothing but the government of the strongest. He understood these military schemes; they were leading, by a rapid and fiery process, to absolute despotism. The Government was no longer elective; it had become hereditary. The demoralizing influence of *gold* has been already exercised; the age of *steel* is coming; and with steel will the conflict close. Vain will be the efforts of patriotism, of virtue, of eloquence, to withstand the advances of arbitrary power. The great and durable interests of society will be destroyed, and Executive power will rise over them, strong in the ruin of every counteracting authority; strongest in the possession of consolidated power.

Some honest and equitable manner of getting rid of this surplus revenue must be devised. He put it to the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Wright,) whether fifteen millions of money, belonging to the whole country, ought to remain at the disposal of his particular constituents? Will he, as a friend of his country, permit this robbery?

He was confident that the Senate would not adjourn without applying some remedy. Let all party feeling be put aside Let Senators consider themselves as citizens of the confederated States, sent here to legislate for the whole Union. He felt under great obligation to the Senator from Massachusetts for the motion he had made. He trusted it would prevail. Let the document be printed, and take my word for it (said Mr. C.) it will be considered as a phenomenon in the eyes of all Europe.

The disease which is spreading over the whole body politic demands and should receive our notice. Let us break up this stagnant pool, and throw back upon the People the treasure which is legally and equitably theirs.

Mr. WRIGHT said the gentleman from South Carolina had asked him one most important question, and he had asked it most improperly. He had asked me, was I a friend to my country? In the position (said Mr. W.) in which I stand, the answer to that question is not with me. I am willing for my conduct to reply. Proudly will I place myself by the side of the Senator from South Carolina, and let our acts be canvassed together, and let them give the answer; I will not answer. The Senator from South Carolina had complained loudly of the inequality of the deposites, as they were now distributed. Would he not throw back his recollection, and remember what occurred only two years ago, when we were told, and by no Senator in more emphatic terms than by that gentleman, that the transfers of drafts by the Secretary of the Treasury were violations of the Constitution? Did not the strongest denunciations come from that Senator, as well as from the Senator from Kentucky, on account of a transfer of Treasury drafts from one bank to another? Yet, now the complaint is that these deposites have not been transferred. The argument could have no other bearing Was not all the money which lies on deposit in the New York banks collected in the port of New York? Gentlemen do not believe that this could have been transferred. Is the Department to be complained of because the public money has thus accumulated in those banks? The money has been suffered to accumulate, for there was no authority by law for the Department to transfer it, and the greater part of it has been collected in New York. Hence arises the inequality in the distribution of the deposites, and not from any action of the Executive Department. He had been greatly astonished to hear this complaint of the gentleman from South Carolina, treading so closely on the heels of the other complaint, that drafts had been unconstitutionally transferred by the Department. If there had been no law passed to regulate the deposites, was the Executive to be made responsible for that omission? It did not seem to be just that he should.

It was far from his purpose, coming into his seat, as he had done, after this motion had been made, and not having had an opportunity of looking over the document, to enter into an argument as to the security or insecurity of the public money. He had, as yet, made up no opinion of his own on the subject, but he might be allowed to say that he did not feel so much apprehension on the subject as some gentlemen appeared to feel. Perhaps he did not feel enough of apprehension. But, certainly, whatever the danger in this case may be, it could not be ascribed to any fault of the Executive.

Mr. CALHOUN said that the Senator from New York had displayed his usual tact and ingenuity in the remarks which he had just made. He (Mr. C.) had stated the existing evil as it stands. He had said that there was fifteen millions of the People's money in the deposite banks of New York, and that these funds were used without interest. He did not question the Senator's patriotism: he only appealed to it. The gentleman, however, had given to his remarks a totally different turn. As to transfer drafts, he would rather the money should remain where it was, than give to the Secretary of the Treasury the power of issuing them.

The gentleman wishes to know why a remedy was not offered. Did not he (Mr. C.) offer one? Did he not introduce a bill which would have met and obviated these evils; and was it not lost in the other House? As to any comparison of his political life with that of the Senator from New York, he was perfectly willing to go into it at any moment when the gentleman saw fit. He should not shrink from any comparison which should involve forecast, patriotism, and a manly meeting of responsibility. The majority in this body had changed, and in some measure he rejoiced at it; for the Executive and those who supported him had now the whole responsibility.

Mr. WRIGHT begged to disclaim any thing like personality of allusion. It would be vanity indeed in him to put his humble services in competition with the long and valuable services of the Senator from South Carolina. But he had understood that gentleman as characterizing the great accumulation of the deposites in the New York banks as a robbery of his constituents. If the bill of the last session had passed, would there have been any alteration in the present state of things? He would read an extract from that bill, it ran thus:

"That the public funds shall not be removed from the banks in which they are now, or may hereafter be deposited, without the consent of Congress, except in cases where the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in his opinion, have good cause to apprehend that the funds are insecure, or where a bank of deposite shall neglect to comply with the provisions of this act, or refuse to perform the duties, or conform to the conditions or regulations which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereinafter authorized to prescribe."

This was the regulation of the bill on that part of the subject. Would the situation of the deposites then have been in any way altered if this bill had passed? Their distribution, it was true, would have been regulated by law, which would have been highly proper, but the situation of them would have been in no degree changed. This was the part of the subject in which he most particularly desired to be understood. As to the fault of the accumulation of the deposites in New York, it was not in the Executive Department. The Senator had asked why some measure of regulation had not been proposed? He should have recollected that the Secretary of the Treasury had recommended to Congress the course of action on this subject which he had supposed to be the best.

Mr. CALHOUN said that the Executive had a fixed majority in the other House: we poor Senators, who were called a factious majority, had done all that was possible to avert these evils: why were we not seconded by the friends of the Administration in the other branch of Congress? The Senator could answer that question if he chose.

There were three measures introduced in this body which would have had the desired effect: one to take away from the Executive the power, by means of the public treasure, of disciplining and regulating the ranks of his party; another, to regulate the deposites of the public money; the third, a proposition so to amend the Constitution as to permit the distribution of the surplus revenue equitably among the whole People. All his reasoning on this last subject was pronounced wild and visionary. There was no prospect of pushing it through at the last session, and he had thought it better to let it sleep over until the amount of the surplus was ascertained.

The Senator from New York wishes us to turn our eyes upon the past. He (Mr. C.) wished to consider the future; and it was for this purpose he had endeavored to awaken the attention of the gentleman. The subject was indeed full of interesting considerations. It was the greatest and most momentous question that had ever occupied the attention of the nation.

Mr. BENTON said he could not help interfering in the debate. He could not sit there, without pointing out that this affair of thirty millions of surplus revenue was all an illusion. There was no such surplus. There appeared to be such a surplus, because Congress had reached the fourth month of their session, and the appropriation bills had not yet been passed. The money which appeared to be a surplus was all pledged to various objects, the appropriation bills for which were yet to be passed. He thanked gentlemen for reminding him that the majorities had changed in the Senate. And he meant now to admit to the American People that the majority should be responsible, hereafter, for the public business. Yes, four whole months had passed away, the time for laying in the materials for erecting fortifications was going by, and no appropriation bills had been passed. He was determined hereafter to ask the yeas and nays on every question, in order that it might be seen who would obstruct the public business. At the very moment when a vote was about to be taken on the Fortification bill, it was decided, by a vote taken by yeas and nays, that this bill should be stopped for the purpose of taking up the bill to give away the public lands. It was an illusion to talk of thirty millions surplus revenue. It was an illusion, because the appropriation bills had not been passed, no, not even the Cumberland road bill; for, although that bill had passed the Senate, it did not pass until after an account had been made out by the Department, and the most injurious delay had taken place. And now, having made up a showy account, we are to tell the People that this money is properly distributed, that ten millions are given to one State, and a million and a half to another. It was all an illusion. It was putting out a golden fly, a false bait, to catch the People. He had determined to call up the defence bills early next week, and see if the public business was not to be carried on, now that the Jackson party had the majority.

Instead of calling on the Treasury Department for a return of the amount of the revenue in the Treasury at the last examination, why did not gentlemen call for the amount of surplus revenue which there would be after all the appropriations of the session shall have been paid. The appropriation bills had been delayed for four months to swell this mass of apparent accumulation; and when it had been swelled as much as possible to the highest point, it is held out to the People that there is a surplus of twenty-seven millions to be divided among them. Although there seems to be so large a sum in the Treasury, before the adjournment of Congress, appropriations must pass which will dispose of fifteen or twenty millions. Let no gentleman decide, even for himself, what will be required in our navy yards, and for our fortifications — Hitherto, a few works have been commenced at a time, and those have been finished before others have been commenced. But it may now be necessary to begin at once at many different points. A resolution has been passed calling on the President for a return of all the points on our coast at which fortifications are required. The report in answer to that resolution, may be expected daily. Gentlemen, therefore, should not commit their opinions on these points. Every thing which could be spared ought to be expended on the fortifications.

The evil of the infliction of paper, he would only touch for the purpose of referring to a remedy. That remedy would be found in the first act of Congress after the formation of the Constitution. The act of 1789 provided that nothing but gold and silver should be received in payment of the public revenue. He hoped this would be the case again. He hoped the Senate would not rise without being called on to give a vote on this question.

The danger which had been referred to was not so great as gentlemen seemed to apprehend. About a year ago, it was astonishing to see the amount of gold and silver which came into this country. Since that time we had seen no such accounts, because the country had been flooded with paper which at first prevented the inundation of specie, and then drove out of the country what had found its way here. He should call on the Senate for a vote on this question before the adjournment.

Mr. EWING did not concur in the views of the Senator from Missouri, that a full treasury was necessary to meet the appropriation bills. If there were but five millions in the public Exchequer, it would be perfectly safe to go on, make appropriations and pay as the money came in. These appropriations would not lessen the amount of the surplus. Not at all. It were idle to suppose so. On the contrary, it would continue to increase — About twenty-three millions were to be appropriated, and that would be easily derived from the customs and other sources, while the receipts from the sale of the public lands, constantly flowing in, would remain untouched.

As to the fact of the appropriation bills being kept back: why was it? The Senate could not originate these bills; it was the duty of the House to send them here, and they had failed to do so. — The state of things was exactly, to the very letter, as it had been represented by gentlemen on this side of the Chamber.

He would suggest one thing more. There were *thirty-five* deposite banks, and only eight of them were able to pay the amount in their hands on demand. It is in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury, then, to crush the remaining twenty-seven. See then, the influence which this circumstance gives the Executive over the stockholders, the directors, and those under their control. A golden chain binds them all together, the ends of which are in the hands of the President, and that officer resembled Pharoah when he gathered into his own granaries all the corn in Egypt, and compelled the people to sell themselves for bread.

MR. MANGUM'S SPEECH.

We have received the able speech of Mr. Mangum on Benton's resolutions; and would have rejoiced if we had ability to insert the whole. But as that is impossible, we hasten to insert the latter half of it.

Sir, we stand in a new position, one wholly unknown, until now, in modern history. We have all the symptoms of a highly diseased plethora.— We have too much money. Economy is rapidly giving place to a wasteful profligacy. Chimerical projects are set on foot merely to get the money expended. Public men are losing all sense of the responsibility that habits of rigid economy enforce.

Sir, when I first came to Congress, if a proposition had been introduced requiring the expenditure of thirty millions in military defences, it would have been laughed to scorn. The mover would have been derided as the merest moon-struck visionary. All would have seen then, as they must now, that it is impossible to lay out that amount annually; that the requisite skill and the necessary labor cannot be procured, if you had the power of Midas to convert the mountains into solid gold. Yet, this is the natural downward course. Twelve years ago, the annual expenses of Government were under ten millions. Under this Administration, which came into power with such lavish promises of economy, and pledges to bring back the Government to the cheapness, simplicity, and purity of its earlier and better days, the expenditure has increased to a sum largely above twenty millions, and in the future we may expect to see those expenses exceed thirty millions a year. Is there the slightest necessity for this increase? None at all. Is it possible that the People would tolerate this state of things, if they were fully awakened to it? Sir, the Treasury must be reduced, or this Government will sink into profligacy, and its retainers into utter corruption. But I tell you, sir, and I tell the People from my place here, that this Administration and its active corps of supporters will not suffer this money to be taken out of their hands. I tell the People that the Administration will not suffer the States and the People to take and enjoy their own money. I tell the People that every plan of equal distribution of this surplus treasure, that is not now needed, that is lying idle to be scrambled for, will be resisted to the death by the Administration and its loyal supporters. I tell them that the friends of the Administration will vote for the most extravagant appropriations, exceeding far, very far, in amount, the most extravagant ever known heretofore, with the view of reducing this surplus as much as possible, and for the purpose of expending it among its retainers and employees, for works but little needed, if at all. I say to the People, mark this prediction, and see if it shall not be verified to the letter. I tell them that these unappropriated surpluses are of no use to any one, except the deposite banks; and that to them they serve as precisely so much capital, upon which they trade and make profit exactly as if they were their own. I tell the People that in this way the Administration holds a power over thirty or forty banks in the different States, that, if exerted, would crush three-fourths of the number in a day. I tell them that a power of life and death over thirty or forty banks is a power over the directors, stockholders, and their debtors to a greater or less degree. It is a power, to a great extent, over the money concerns of the country, and over thousands and tens of thousands of our People. I ask the People whether this power (abused or not, or to be abused or not) is not too great and dangerous a power to be lodged in the hands of any man? I ask the People whether these privileged corporations are better entitled to have the use of the public money and to make profit out of it, as if it were their own, than the States and the People of the States, by the sweat of whose brows it was earned?

And yet the banks will keep it. The States and the People will not be permitted to have it equally distributed during this Administration — Sir, it is not in the nature or temper of power to surrender any of its advantages. If this money were given up, there might not any longer be inducement for thousands and tens of thousands of those now engaged in the work, to continue their efforts to appoint the successor, to make the Baltimore nominee the next President.

If the Land bill were permitted to pass, this money would be handed over to the States, for the use of the People of the States. More than nine hundred thousand dollars would immediately go to my own State. In internal improvement, education, railroads, and the many other beneficial forms in which it might be applied, it would give a prodigious impulse to the wealth, prosperity, and happiness of the People of that State — Really it seems that this surplus and useless public money had as well go to the use of the People of the States, to make them prosperous and happy, as to go to the use of the banks to build up overgrown fortunes for the stockholders. But our venerable President thinks otherwise; and what Senator shall dare to call himself the friend of the President, if he dare to think differently?

The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) distinctly says that his gigantic scheme of national defence was introduced expressly to defeat the Land bill, and to prevent an equal distribution of the surplus among the States. I thank him for this frank and manly avowal.

We now understand each other. These, then, are competing propositions. Let us calmly examine the merits of each. I beg the People to examine them calmly, fairly, and dispassionately

It is a great and interesting question. It must give rise to a keen and protracted contest. The parties on either side are strong and powerful.— The States and the People, on one side, against the General Government, and its office holders, friends, and retainers, on the other. These are the parties I take my stand on the side of the States and the People. I take it with confidence, though with certain knowledge that all our present efforts will be defeated I rejoice to see every party compelled to take position. I am gratified to see gentlemen come up to the mark.— There is no middle ground. They must fall into the ranks on the side of the States and the People, or they must fall into the ranks of this Government and its official corps. Take position, gentlemen. Let the people see where you are. I know your strength I know that present defeat is our lot. We know that our cause is good, and, with the blessing of God, we shall be ready to do battle for it, from day to day, from year to year; yes, sir, firmly and fearlessly will we do battle for it, for the term of the longest of the Punic wars. The People will look on; they will investigate its merits; they will come to our aid; they will achieve the victory over power and its friends, and myrmidons, even in their entrenchments. Sir, I know we are beaten for the present. The official corps and its adherents have a tower of strength in the President and his veto. They will keep the money for awhile. The President's influence may screen and sustain them yet a little longer. Beware of the hour when that protection shall be withdrawn. Beware of the vengeance of an abused People. You may bind poppies, mingled with the laurel of New Orleans, yet a little longer round the brows of the People. But beware: the day of retribution will surely come. Many of us may, and most probably will, sink under the hoof of power. "The blood of the martyr is the seed of the church." There will be those to follow who will drive the spoiler from his prey.

I have said the States and the People are on one side. Is it not so? Have not the most decisive expressions of popular opinion been heard, in the old States, in favor of the Land bill? Have not the Legislatures that were free from party control expressed their approbation strongly? Do they not know that the money here is not needed, and cannot be properly used? Do they not know that this superabundance destroys responsibility, begets extravagance, and must end in profligacy and corruption? Do they not know that it is in this form only that they can hope to be sharers in this rich and princely public domain? Do they not know that an equal distribution would awaken enterprise, stimulate industry, and enrich and embellish the States? And is it wonderful that the People every where desire the measure? But not so the politicians. To them it is wormwood and gall. To the great "spoils party" it brings terror and alarm. To all others it brings healing on its wings, unless, perchance, to a very few whose pride of opinion may be startled, or to some from the new States, who may hope by other modes to derive yet greater benefits from the public lands than this measure promises. If the measure shall pass, I know it will be vetoed. This is a great evil, and yet I would not abrogate, modify, or touch the veto power. I regard the veto as one of the contrivances in our system to break the shock of consolidated power; a wise contrivance to break sudden excesses in legislative action. In the long run, it must yield to the settled, dispassionate judgment of the country. In this case, I venture to predict that result. But the "spoils party"— how is it that this party can have an interest distinct and separate from the communities through which it is distributed? Let us look into this matter.

This great scheme of civil and political liberty of ours, the admiration and wonder of the age, is yet but an experiment; an experiment thus far illustrating, and gloriously illustrating, the truth of the great principle upon which our whole system rests—that man is capable of self-government. This system, in its successful and splendid career, is year by year developing new symptoms, new tendencies, and unforeseen phenomena, some portending evil, others full of refreshing promise and encouragement.

In the early and purer times of the Republic, parties were divided upon great principles, growing out of the workings of the system itself. With equal zeal and patriotism, they took essentially different views of the tendencies of the system This diversity of opinion was found in every State, connected with no local interest or sectional bias, but having reference solely to great questions, on which each and every part of the body politic had an equal interest.

These parties were the best and purest that have sprung up in our history. Time alone could settle the great questions between them, and time has settled definitely many of them In the progress of events, these parties took a tinge from sectional prejudice and local interest, and were exposed to other occasional disturbances and deflections, from strong and heady personal ambition. In the fulness of time, in more than half the States, they lost almost every thing but their names, and were merged in the great and fearful vortex of sectional interests, and sectional interests alone, except so far as personal ambition yet clung to them, and occasionally modified their action. This modification of parties existed at or about the time that I first took a place in the councils of the Union. I then regarded them as having taken the most dangerous, the most remorseless, and the very worst combination that was compatible with the forms of the Constitution, and a reasonable guaranty of practical liberty. How short-sighted and how erroneous were my views. This modification, resting essentially upon great sectional interests, banded together for the oppression and legislative plunder of the rest, produced an irregular over-action in the political machine, as well as in the great pecuniary interests of the country. This again run into a new modification, or rather produced a political phenomenon, eluding, as yet, the calculations of the philosopher, in reference either to the probable term of its duration, or the magnitude and extent of its mischief.

We now see, for the first time in this country, a great, numerous, and powerful party, formed without reference to any great principles of national policy, without regard to sectional interests, maintaining a sort of neutral ground upon all the interesting and deeply agitating questions of the times—a middle position, from which, with a dextrous skill in the art of balancing, they may incline to the North, South, East, or West, as exigencies may require: neither tariff, nor anti-tariff, neither internal improvement, nor anti-internal improvement; neither abolitionists, nor anti-abolitionists— different sections of the party holding antagonist principles upon all these questions; and the party itself, or rather the heads of it, holding at different periods, opinions favorable to both sides of these, as well as other vital questions. We see them disregarding or despising principle, acknowledging no test, save only that of loyalty to their chief, for the time being, and the behests of party, knitted together by selfish interests; with no element of coherence but the love of office and the desire of public plunder.

This party has acquired the appropriate and significant appellation of "The Spoils Party." The idea was first suggested by one of their high priests, who monsters with becoming devotion at the altars reeking with public spoils. They go for office and the spoils of office. Their greatest interests are centred in the Treasury and the offices of the country To increase the means of the Treasury, and to multiply offices, contracts, and jobs, is to increase their prosperity. It is clear that the interest of the Spoils party is directly opposite to the interests of the People. It is equally clear that they are a corps separate and alone, having a common interest among themselves, but no interest in common with the rest of the community. As they have a separate interest, so they have a separate organization, which, in its character, is hard, stern, and inexorable.

They are in the nature of a great military encampment in the midst of a peaceful community, living upon the fruits of honest men's labor, feared, hated, and yet for the most part implicitly obeyed. Their discipline is exact, and their strategy masterly. They occupy every important post throughout the Union. They are moved by a single will. An impulse at the centre is felt throughout the extremities. They are endowed with a sort of political ubiquity. A single word of command from head-quarters brings upon foot more than a hundred thousand office-holders and expectants dispersed throughout the Union, animated by one spirit, and intent upon a single object. Reinforced by a subsidized press, they simultaneously utter a spurious coinage of public opinion, which is borne from the extremities to the centre, whence the refluence sweeps over the entire Confederacy. By this process, a man of straw, or certainly a John Den or Richard Fen, may be presented as a Presidential candidate with high claims and a commanding popularity. To consummate the scheme, another order issues for a great Baltimore Convention "fresh from the People," to determine precedence between the rival pretenders to the throne. This trained band is instantly afoot, delegates are sent, some with and some without constituents. They take their seats in convention, with cap in hand, ready to register the edicts of their chief—the dispenser of the spoils; and these edicts are sent to all the ends of the earth, as the collected will and wisdom of "The great Democratic Republican Party."

It is easy to perceive that no merit, however exalted; no public service, however illustrious, can contend, single-handed and alone, against this stupendous array of power and influence. It is easy to see, if the President for the time being shall place himself at the head of this fearful organization, bringing his official power, patronage, and influence to bear upon freedom of opinion and the freedom of suffrage, that successful resistance will be difficult, nay, almost impossible. It is easy to see that, if the People shall not rise in their might, while it is yet time, and brand with scorn all arrogant interference with their rights, and impudent attempts to dictate the succession, the day is not far distant when they will surrender in despair, and abandon all hope of ever seeing another President freely chosen by the unbiassed suffrage of the People.

Sir, I pronounce it as my deliberate and solemn conviction, that if the People, in the pending contest, shall not rise in their strength and rebuke Executive interference, and the odious dictation of a successor, unless convulsion shall produce a new state of things, we shall never see another President freely chosen. Not more surely did the Emperors of Rome, backed by their Prætorian bands, in the worst periods of her history, dictate the succession, than will this organization, headed by the President, appoint, from term to term, his successor. If this organization shall prevail at this time, where is the ground of hope for defeating it in the future? Will the People ever have a stronger case, or can the "powers that be" well have a weaker one?

Is their nominee either eminent for talent or illustrious for public service? Where are the fruits of his ability, or the monuments of his statesmanship? Where the proof of elevation of principle, broad, statesmanlike views, decision of character, or pure political integrity? Where? Where? And yet, without pretension to distinguished public service; without eminence of ability, or (least of all) high public virtue, he is a powerful and formidable competitor. Who can estimate the power and influence of "The Spoils Party?" Look to the entire South. You see their candidate holding a doubtful struggle in every State, save one, from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, against an eminent citizen of their own, with identity of views, identity of principles, and a common interest. You see him borne on without a feeling in common, a principle in common, or an interest in common, with the great body of our People. You see him borne on, in despite of his having been against them upon odious tariffs; against them upon the profligate squandering of money upon internal improvements; against them upon the slave question; and against them upon every essential view touching the pure and economical administration of this Government.

Sir, what individual popularity, necessarily local, can contend against this factitious popularity, endowed with ubiquity, and supported by the keenest selfish interests? Sir, the only hope is in the virtue and intelligence of the People. And yet the People, scattered, dispersed, without unity of purpose and concert of action, can make but feeble head against a corps, powerful, disciplined, active, and controlled by a single will. The truth is, organization must be met with organization, as far as practicable, or the freedom of election will be gone forever.

To return. Sir, what are we debating about? The loss of the fortification bill at the last session. Why consume time in criminating the Senate, supposing this body to be culpable? Gentlemen say the horizon is lowering; that a cloud of war hangs upon its distant verge in the East; that it may yet come and burst upon us in its fury. They say our maritime frontier is naked and defenceless, and that we are destitute of all the muniments of war. Why, then, consume time in vain and unprofitable discussion? Why have two months of the session been suffered to pass without Executive recommendation, or any estimates from the Departments for extraordinary appropriations? Why does the Executive Department sleep, while the enemy are upon us? Why do gentlemen waste the precious time in a war of words, when they should, according to their own views, be preparing for a sterner war? What bill have they introduced? What measure have they proposed? The French fleet of fifty or sixty sail, it is said, is hovering on our coast? They came to overawe the deliberations of the Senate, or to strike a decisive blow? Are the friends of the Administration paralyzed? What preparation have they made to meet this formidable enemy? What preparation have they proposed? What increase of the naval power? Sir, they have a proposition on the subject of the naval defences. What do you suppose it is? Ten or twenty line of battle ships of the first class? No, sir, it is much more modest. The Administration asks for two frigates, one sloop, and one steam battery.

If gentlemen suppose their alarms well founded, what must they think of the inertness, the imbecility, yes, sir, and the fatuity, of the Administration that they seem so proud to support? Sir, gentlemen must be satisfied by this time that they are to have no war, except the war upon the Senate, and the war upon the Treasury. Gentlemen say they have carried their elections, and will carry the Senate. I shall not regret it. This body, then, may look for a cessation of hostilities. It needs repose. Besides, it is time that gentlemen should take the whole responsibility of their measures. Who will not feel a sentiment of compassion for the distresses and annoyances of our venerable President, when he shall get possession of the Senate? How many debts are unpaid? How many importunate claimants of office—how many sturdy beggars, supple sycophants, and despicable tools, have been turned away with soothing assurances and bitter denunciations "of the factious Senate," that would not allow the party in power to keep good faith with their friends, and fulfil their just and reasonable expectations? Will not this tribe come thundering at the doors of the presidential mansion? Will they not press upon and annoy him by day and by night? But, sir, I differ from many of my friends.

If the party had carried the Senate two years ago, though the country would have suffered in the mean time, the defenders of the Constitution and the laws would have acquired greater strength to place them both upon a safer and more durable basis. And, sir, what are two years of lawless domination, in the life of a great Government?

The Opposition, without incurring the calumny and odium that have closed the public ear against them, would have been heard. The fruits of a weak and wicked policy would have riponed into their full maturity of bitterness. The People would have tasted them. The "glory" fruit might have been beautiful to the eye, but, like the fabled fruit on the borders of the Red sea, would to the taste have turned to ashes and bitterness.

The People may yet have to taste some of these bitter fruits. If an explosion shall come, as come it must, sooner or later, in the paper system, and twenty or thirty millions of public money shall be lost by broken banks, (which is not at all improbable,) the wise and sober minded may regard it as a bitter fruit of the "money" humbug. "The faithful" will defend it as not too high a price for the "glory" of the experiment.

If war shall come, I learn from military men that a thousand or fifteen hundred gun-carriages will be immediately needed to work the guns in the fortresses now ready to receive them. I learn that there are scarcely one hundred fit for use, and that, with all the labor that can be applied to it, not more than one hundred and fifty or sixty can be made in a month. So that, notwithstanding regular appropriations for that object have been made for the last seven years, not more than one hundred guns can be mounted, nor can the full number for five or six months. This is a fair specimen of the ability and vigilance to be found, nowadays, in the public service. Sir, the fact cannot be disguised, that almost every department of the Government is in a state little short of utter disorganization.

The only department over which energy, skill, science, and a sleepless vigilance preside, is the one unknown to the law, created during this Administration, without law and against law, but yet well known in practice—I mean the electioneering department. In this last department every thing is full of life, activity, vigor, alertness, and precision. If the elections of a State are to be carried, though we have but few gun-carriages, yet every gun is brought to bear upon it; emissaries and agents are afoot, the whole battery of the press opens, and the whole pack unkennelled; and, amidst shouts of glorification, humbug, calumny, smoke, smut, fire and thunder, victory usually perches on the banner of this department, and approves it well worthy of its high and distinguished reputation. If State Legislatures are to be carried, whether to make Senators, or to make "black lines," no troops but such as the Spartans of Tennessee, or the Romans of Pennsylvania, can guard against insidious surprise, or repel the fury of assault. But as to the other departments, their condition can neither command admiration or excite envy.

The Post Office Department sunk, two years ago, under a load of guilt, corruption, and disgusting rottenness. The public eye was turned for a moment on a spectacle so appalling in so young a Government, but it was again dazzled by the glory of this Administration, and the whole Department, with its rottenness and corruptions, passed from under the eye as it passed out of the minds of men. It scarcely produced a sensation, it hardly left an impression. I trust it is getting better under the present head; I hear that it is, in its financial condition. I would humbly suggest that a little more expedition and a little better sealing-wax might decidedly enhance its usefulness and character.

The State Department may safely rest its hopes of immortality upon its masterly diplomacy in the late negotiation with France. Besides the enduring fame in lexicography which it has achieved for our country, it has well nigh got us into a war with our earliest friend, and most ancient ally, upon a cause so slight that it might have defied the inventive genius and wily dexterity of Talleyrand himself to make so much of it.

The Treasury Department, I trust, keeps a steady eye on its deposite banks, and the "better currency." If, when they shall come to account for the thirty millions in their vaults, they shall be as wide of the mark as are the Secretary's reports and estimates to Congress, the Government will be either very rich or very poor. If I might take the liberty, I would recommend the purchase of Pike's arithmetic. Learning and science in this enlightened age, whether in lexicography or arithmetic, are quite commendable, particularly in a Department.

There can be no reason to doubt that the Secretary of the Navy will infuse into that branch of the public service a sufficient degree of zeal and energy to have his two frigates, his sloop, and steam battery in the highest condition by the arrival of the French fleet of sixty sail on our coast.

Of the War Department—but of that I will say nothing, for I know but little. If I knew any thing in it demanding censure, it would give me no pleasure, indeed, it would cost me pain, to cast it. But this I will say: that I sincerely hope, when we shall come to look into the causes of this disastrous and disgraceful Indian war in Florida, no ground for censure will be found either in the want of good faith, of due forecast, or a seasonable preparation to meet the exigency. Sir, one feels, while ranging in these Departments, that he is in the midst of a wilderness of sweets. I will pursue the subject no farther for the present, I may, on some future occasion, in an humble way, pluck a few of them.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

EXPUNGING.

The proposition to mar and mutilate the records of the Senate of the United States is fairly under debate in that body, two leading speeches having been made upon it, one by the mover of it, and the other by Mr. PORTER, the able and respected Senator from Louisiana.

The speech of Mr. BENTON has been reported at large, and published in the Globe, with a promptitude which is accounted for by the near approach of the Virginia Elections. We have no doubt it will be industriously spread far and wide. It shall not be our fault if the reply to it is much behind the opening Speech.

Believing, as we do, most conscientiously, that the independence of the Senatorial body is at stake in this question, and with it the vital spirit of the Constitution, we shall not hesitate to give preference, over other matter, to the vindication of the rights of that body, now attempted to be broken down.

It will be some days, however, before Mr. PORTER's Speech can be prepared for the press. We shall not wait so long to put our readers in possession of one of the passages in that Speech, which told with an irresistable effect. It was that in which, referring to the introduction of expunging precedents from British history, the Louisiana Senator traced them down to their true origin, as follows:

Mr. Porter, after arguing for some time, with gravity and severity, against the position assumed by Mr. Benton, and offering various reasons why British precedents were not of force here, on a question of this kind, said—

"With what semblance of justice, then, can it be urged that these matters are to be regulated by English parliamentary practice? The introduction of any rules on the subject into the Constitution excludes such an idea; and the rules themselves, inconsistent with those prevailing in England, forbid any such conclusion.

"Let us, however, sir, (said Mr. P.) follow this matter a little further. If, as the honorable Senator says, we are to be governed by the English practice on this subject of expunging, I presume we must take that practice entire; we are not at liberty to introduce one part of it, and reject another. There is certainly no rule in our body which prescribes how it is to be done; we must, therefore, imitate the parliamentary precedents throughout. Now, (said Mr. P.) if I understand the precedents right, they establish the principle that, whenever the parliamentary proceedings infringe on the rights, real or supposed, of the Executive Chief Magistrate, he sends for the journals, or comes to the House, and strikes out the offensive matter with his own hand. When, on the contrary, the powers of the body on legislative matters are impugned by the *vote, order,* or *resolution,* or are improperly exercised, the erasure is made by an officer; under the order of the House. Such appears to be the practice there; and if it is to govern us here, let us have it in its purity. The resolution, therefore, proposed by the Senator, is entirely gratuitous; the thing can be done, and, strictly speaking, ought to be done, without any action on our part. The President himself, according to the *excellent rules* of Parliament which the gentleman recommends to our adoption, has the right to send for our journals, and make such correction in them as he thinks fit. That Senators may see I am not mistaken on this subject, I beg leave to quote to them the following *illustrious precedent,* derived from the act of the *renowned* and *sapient* King James the First, *of blessed memory.*

"The House of Commons in England, sir, (said Mr. P.) at the time when their glorious contest between the prerogatives of the Crown and the rights of the People was about to commence, passed the following resolution:

[Here follows a resolution asserting the rights of Parliament.]

"The sovereign just alluded to, sir, (said Mr. P.) on learning this audacious avowal of right on the part of the Commons, was extremely indignant; he dissolved the body, and calling for the journals, struck out the resolution *with his own hand.*

"Now, sir, (said Mr. P.) I propose that we shall, in all things, conform to the *right royal precedent.* Let there be no half-way work. Let us carry out the glorious example in all its length, breadth, and proportions.

"If, however, the honorable Senator will not go the *whole,* I recommend to him, (said Mr. P.) to come as near to it as he can, and I humbly submit to him, whether he had not better so amend, or rather so modify, his resolution, that we may invite the President of the United States to visit this body, and be himself the instrument by which this stain on our proceedings shall be removed. I would propose (said Mr. P.) such an amendment myself, but, as I would be compelled to vote against the resolution even so amended, I am afraid it would not be courteous to adopt such a course. But I again recommend to the honorable Senator to think of the matter, and give his proceeding the shape I propose. The Senator, I see, (said Mr. P.) acquiesces his dissent, and I fear we must swallow the dose as he has prepared it; but hoping that my suggestion might be favorably received, I had this morning, before coming here, carried out the whole scene in my own mind.

"I had imagined, sir, (said Mr. P.,) the Senate convened; the members in their seats; our faithful Secretary at his post. The approach of the President is announced. Immediately our Sergeant-at-Arms, a very grave and discreet person, who each day so clearly and audibly announces, '*messages from the House of Representatives,*' &c. &c. takes his station at the door, and, in a distinct and firm tone, cries out, *the President of the United States.* He enters. We rise from our seats, joy glistening in the eyes of his friends, disdain portured on the countenances of his opponents. He traverses the room with a firm step and dignified air. You [the Vice President] rise from your seat, sir, and receive him with that grace and urbanity which so eminently distinguish you—you salute him with affectionate complacence He answers your salutation with kindness and dignity. All eyes are fixed on you and him, and, more favored than other mortals, our vision is blessed at the same moment with the *setting* and the rising sun.

"The preliminaries of reception passed over, and the bustle attending it terminated, a solemn silence prevails. You slowly rise from your seat —the President does the same—you pause for a moment, and cannot conceal the emotions which the affecting scene gives rise to: you are, however, at last composed, and you address the President in these words:

"SIR. The Senate of the United States have imposed on me the agreeable duty of announcing to you the object which has induced them to request your presence in their chamber Deeply impressed with the value of your services in the field and the cabinet; convinced that, under Divine Providence, you have rendered more services to mankind *'than any other mortal who has ever lived in the tide of times,'* they are anxious to show their devotion to your person, and their sensibility to your fame. It is with grief they are under the necessity of saying that there is found on their journal a resolution of this body, which is unworthy of them and of you. That resolution declares that the Senate differs in opinion with you on the lawfulness and constitutionality of one of your public acts—a declaration, sir, which they had no authority to make, and which is untrue, inasmuch as it dissents from the opinion of you, the wisest and the best. The Senate have resolved that it shall be expunged from their journals, as a warning to posterity that this branch of the Legislature shall, in all time hereafter, keep within its constitutional powers, and express no opinion on any act of the Chief Magistrate. The Senate have considered, sir, that it would be more grateful to you, and more conformable to precedents drawn from the *purest periods* of British history, that you should expunge *this odious resolution* with your own hand. The manner in which the expurgation should be effected is left entirely to your discretion. To *erase* the resolution by drawing black lines *around* it, is the mode preferred by many of your friends, and particularly by that *distinguished and high minded* body, the Virginia Legislature. I present you, sir, this pen, that it may, in your own hand, avenge your wrongs, and shall only further say, sir, that this is the happiest and proudest moment of my life.— *It is glory enough for any one man!"*

"Sir, (said Mr. P.) I had also run out the gracious answer which the President would have made to this loyal and affectionate address, but I felt I was treading on ground which I could not approach, and I therefore abandoned it," &c &c.

*Vide Mr. Benton's speech.

Timely backing out.—It will be seen with satisfaction, that the foolish and spiteful proposition originally suggested by the Globe, and re-echoed by some very "respectable," but very weak, or very servile partisans in Onondaga county, for prohibiting the circulation in this State of the notes of the Pennsylvania Bank of the U. S., was, in our House of Assembly, on Wednesday, by a vote of 87 to 15, postponed, which means rejected, till first November next.
N. Y. American.

False Report!—It is reported in the surrounding country, that the small pox exists in this place. This report is totally unfounded. We know of no case nearer than Wilkes county. As faithful Chroniclers, whenever there is danger, we will sound the alarm.—*Salem Chronicle.*

AT a regular meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 26th March, 1836—

ORDERED, That a Committee of three persons be appointed, whose duty it shall be to dispose of the Lots in the New Grave Yard, and make such disposition of the funds, coming into their hands, as they may deem best to promote the object and wishes of the Donor; that they use every exertion to preserve the uniformity of the different apartments or divisions according to the present plan, and that they report to the Commissioners of the Town yearly, the condition of the ground, the amount received for the sale of Lots and the disposition of the funds.

ORDERED, That Thomas N. Cameron, John W. Wright, and James Millar, Esqs be, and they are hereby appointed the Committee to carry into effect the foregoing Ordinance.

(From the Minutes.)
DUNCAN MAC RAE. *Town Clerk.*

In pursuance of the above Ordinance, the undersigned give notice, that all applications for the purchase of Lots in the New Grave Yard must be made to them, or to either of them, and that they will make the necessary titles, &c They give this further notice, That in order to comply with the spirit and intention of the Ordinance, they will take speedy measures to have the Avenues gravelled and the different squares so marked off that in future, there will be no difficulty in designating them. Those who have already occupied any of the Lots are requested to settle for the same.

THOMAS N. CAMERON,
JOHN W. WRIGHT,
JAMES MILLAR, } *Committee*
March 31. 82-4w.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Gov.*

COTTON MARKET.—Not much Cotton coming in; sales effected at prices from 16¼ a 17¼ cts. A very superior lot from Rowan County, the property of Col. Robert Mcnamara, was sold on Monday last at 18 cents, being the highest price given in the Market this season.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, Mr. Benton has made a glorification speech on the Expunging Resolution, and was ably replied to by Mr. Porter.—☞See the extract from his Speech.

The bill making a further appropriation for the Indian War has passed both Houses.

Bills have been reported in the Senate to admit Arkansas and Michigan into the Union as States.

Mr. Cambreleng has reported a bill to regulate the Deposites, and another to authorize the Sec'y of the Treas'y to adjust the claim of the U. S. Bank for damages on the celebrated French Bill.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday were entirely occupied with the Contested Election The Speaker has received through the mail, additional testimony establishing Mr. Graham's right to the seat, but the House would not receive it because it did not arrive before the committee reported!! People of North Carolina! what think you of such justice?

LATEST.—A letter from a friend in Washington, dated Saturday night, states that the House was in session, debating the Contested Election case, the majority evincing a settled determination to oust Graham before they adjourned. 'Never,' continues the writer, 'was a more palpable act of violence done to a man's rights, than this outrageous decision will be The majority have contemptuously disregarded evidence, calculation, and every thing that could lead to a just decision.'

By a gentleman who left Washington on Sunday morning, we understand that the party did not accomplish their object on Saturday night. That the House sat till 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, without taking the question That a most disgraceful scene took place in the course of the debate, between Wise of Virginia and Bynum of this State. That Bynum is said to have called Wise "a damned scoundrel," and that they were rushing towards each to settle the matter by a fight within the very Hall, when Mr. Mercer and others interfered and induced them to postpone that part of the play to a more fit place. Shame! Shame!

Mr. Rencher.—We take pleasure in copying the following handsome compliment to one of our Representatives, from the Alexandria Gazette:

"The speech of Mr. Rencher, of N. C., on the contested election case from that State, is very highly spoken of, by those who had the pleasure to be present when it was delivered. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot speaks of Mr Rencher as a firm, honest, upright, independent man, evidently possessing great legal ability, and forensic talents of no ordinary stamp. This is high, but deserved praise Mr Rencher is worthy of the confidence and esteem of his constituents."

The Contested Election.—In a speech before the House of Representatives, Mr Newland has commented the impropriety of declaring himself a friend to the Administration, thus making a direct appeal to *the party* to support his claim to the seat When it is recollected that the members of the House are under the obligation of an oath to decide this case, not according to party feelings, but according to facts, the grossness, the corruption of this appeal to party will appear in its true light. It is not surprising, however, that Mr. Newland should go such a length, when the facts in relation to his former public conduct are recollected. During the canvass for the seat in Congress, Mr. Newland is well known to have declared himself friendly to Judge White. The last Rutherford Gazette, printed in one of the counties in that District, says that a hundred witnesses could be produced to prove the fact. It also says that Newland would have been beaten 1000 votes, had he declared himself a Van Buren man. A brother of his stated in this town during the canvass, that he was a White man. But he has been won over, probably by some of the means which this Administration has at command, and does not scruple to use, to carry a point of so much importance. It will be recollected that the vote of North Carolina *may* decide the Presidential election, and that to put in Newland, will give Van Buren her vote.

RETRENCHMENT.—Mr. Allen of Ken., in a late speech, showed, that, excluding the Public Debt, the expenditures of the eight years of the present Administration would be $45,166,444 over that of the eight years preceding!

☞"X" in our next.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION.—Those who feel disposed to sanction Mr. Van Buren's doctrine, that Congress has power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, should see to what the doctrine leads. If it may be done there, it may also be done in the Territories. And thus, when these last come into the Union, they will of course add to the strength of the free States, and to the number of fanatics, who will be ready to enter upon a crusade against the Southern States, and the property of the people. At present, there are an equal number of free and of Slave States, and of course the Senate is equally divided. Admit a few more free States into the Union, and where shall we be? It is time for Southern people to look to their rights, their property.

Judge White on Abolition.—The following characteristic letter has been received by a member of the Virginia Legislature, in reply to one asking his opinion on the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia; and whether, should he be elected President, he would veto a bill to abolish it. The letter goes directly to the point. There is no hair-splitting, no evasion, no long argument to mystify the matter; but a direct avowal which cannot be misunderstood: a direct denial of the *power* of Congress. Read the letter and then choose between Van Buren and White.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1836.

Dear Sir,—I have this moment received your favor, under date of the 15th instant. In answer to the question put to me, I say, I do not believe Congress has the *power* to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and if that body did possess the power, I think the exercise of it would be the very *worst* of policy.

Holding these opinions, I would act upon them in any situation in which I could be placed, and for both reasons would, if called on to act, withhold my assent to any bill having in view such an object.

I take the liberty of forwarding to you a pamphlet containing my sentiments on this subject.

And am, most respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
HU. L. WHITE.

John B. D. Smith, Esq.

The Indian War.—There is some reason to believe, that the Indian War is at end. Drs. Cabell and Crawford, of Gen. Scott's suite, passed through this place a few days ago, on their way to Washington, and stated that they were bearers of despatches, and a treaty with the Indians, by which they agreed to lay down their arms. We did not learn any further particulars.

Despatches have been received in Washington from Gen. Scott, dated 9th March, at which time he had just started from Picolata for Fort Drane, with about 240 men. "Even this small force," says he, "may be important to rescue Major Gen. Gaines." The letter goes on to say,—

"I had not received the slightest information of the operations on the Wythlachoochee (official or otherwise) of a later date than the 29th ult. up to this morning; and had concluded that he had effected his march, with more or less success, against the enemy upon Tampa Bay; when, at daylight, the steamer that I am now in arrived, and brought the rumor which is confirmed by the two accompanying notes from Paymaster Lytle, received about six hours afterwards. On the reception of the rumor, I immediately commenced preparations for this movement, but, being delayed by the necessity of unlading and reloading the boat, I am now at anchor at the mouth of Black creek. I hope to put the troops in march, from Gary's Ferry, early in the day to-morrow, and to reach Fort Drane with a small escort the day following. It is possible that even these little detachments of horse and foot may reach the Wythlacoochee in time to render a valuable service"

In Paymaster Lytle's letter to Gen. Scott, he informs him that Gen. Clinch had marched for Withlacoochee on the 5th, where our readers are already aware he arrived on the 6th. It therefore appears that Gen. Clinch finally marched to the relief of Gen. Gaines without Gen. Scott's orders.

Shameful Outrage.—We have always heard that Gen. Scott was remarkable for his haughty, overbearing spirit; but we could not have supposed it possible that he would treat a patriotic volunteer officer and his comrades with such indignity as the following letter discloses.

From the Jacksonville Courier March 10.

TO THE CITIZENS OF FLORIDA

Circumstances of the most imperious necessity, require that I should place my name before the public, in defence of my own conduct as a soldier and gentleman. I marched from Georgia in company with Captain Malone, Douglas and Swinney, for the purpose of defending suffering Florida from the Tomahawk and scalping knife I came as a volunteer, three hundred miles from home The day before we reached Picolata, we met several of Capt. Kenan's company on their return home — The causes of their return were asked They stated that they were required to muster in as regular soldiers, which soured the feelings of the company under my command. But they were, however, prevailed upon to go to Picolata. Lieut Chambers, of the United States Army, came over on Wednesday the 2d of March, to muster us in under the Army regulations of the United States I determined, for myself, that I would go in under any circumstances, and therefore encouraged the men under my command, by all the arguments that I was capable of, to do the same. Yet out of fifty-seven officers and privates, there were but four commissioned officers and twenty-one privates, who would remain under these circumstances. With these twenty-four I crossed the river and tendered our services to General Winfield Scott. I stated the exertions which I had made to induce more to join us. Which statements were at the time corroborated by some officer of the U States, whose name I did not know. For all these exertions, I was contemptuously treated, by his saying he had no use for my services; I could return to Georgia, and, if she was what he believed she was, that I would meet the same cold reception. A few days before, when all of Capt. Kenan's company left but twenty-seven, Gen. Scott stated in presence of other officers, to Capt Kenan, that he sympathised with him, he knew what must be his feelings, and that he with those who mustered into service with him, should have an honorable discharge whenever they wanted it. I knew this, and had the right to expect as much from Gen. Scott. I have pride enough to be his soldier, but am not humble enough to become his vassal. To sustain these facts, I have any amount of proof, and as a soldier, I am ready to maintain them whenever called upon

JOHN M ALLEN,
Captain of the Houston Cavalry.

When Capt. Allen arrived at home, he was called upon by Col. Howell, to account for his speedy return, and in reply he enters more into details. He says he can produce 100 witnesses to the facts. The Col., in communicating the letter for publication, highly approves of the conduct of Capt. Allen, and expresses himself with a proper indignation at the disgraceful conduct of Gen. Scott.

GENERAL ORDER OF GEN GAINES.

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Fort Izard, on the Withlacoochee. Florida
March 9, 1836

ORDER NO 7

I —Called to East Florida by the savage massacres and conflagrations of the 28th December, and the following month, the Commanding General hastily collected in Louisiana, the forces which accompanied him from that patriotic State. Those troops, in the short space of thirty-six days, have marched by land and water nearly eight hundred miles—one hundred and forty through the country occupied by the enemy, whose principal force they have met beaten, & forced to sue for peace.

II —Those important objects of the campaign having been accomplished with the hearty and cordial co-operation of Brigadier Gen Clinch, (to whose sound judgment the defence of the frontier had been wisely confided, and by whose gallantry the enemy had been chastised, on the 31st Dec'r, and since held in check, as far as his limited means would allow,) the troops from Louisiana are placed under his command in order to guard against the known faithlessness of the enemy until the arrival of the forces under the officer charged with the diplomatic arrangement of the War Department. Whenever and as soon as that officer shall mature his plan of operations and accomplish the duties assigned him, the forces from Louisiana will return to New Orleans.

III. The commanding General cannot consistently with his views of propriety, take leave of the troops by whom he has been so manfully sustained, without tendering them his grateful acknowledgments for the constancy and courage with which they have performed every duty, and borne privations, the recital of which would not fail to command the admiration of the virtuous and wise of every section of the Republic. The officers and soldiers of the whole of these forces, (including the Artillery from Tampa Bay, acting as a Light Brigade under command of Lt. Col. Twiggs of the 4th Infantry,) have performed their duty so much to the satisfaction of the General, that he cannot discriminate between the relative claims of Corps, of Officers or other individuals, without the risk of invidious distinction:—all did their duty cheerfully and gallantly, and when it became necessary to meet the question, whether to eat the meat of their own horses, or to abandon an important position, all cheerfully preferred this unpleasant subsistence to any movement that would endanger the frontier. The horse meat was accordingly eaten by officers and men until the enemy was beaten and sued for peace. A timely supply of provisions arrived, escorted by the brave Georgians, Floridians and Regulars, under General Clinch, at the moment the pacific propositions of the enemy were in the act of being answered. The Indians were fired on by the General's light troops before he could be notified of the object of their being near the Camp; they have since disappeared.

IV. The General deeply regrets the fall of 1st Lieut. J F. Izard, of the Dragoons, acting Brigade Major, and in command of the advance guard. He fell at the head of his corps, and though mortally wounded, had the heroic presence of mind to order, "Keep your positions, men, and lie close." 2d Lt. Duncan, 2d Artillery, was slightly wounded Captain Sanders commanding the friendly Indians, was severely wounded. Captain Armstrong of the U. S. Transport schooner *Motto*, was slightly wounded. The two last named officers were in the advance, where their services had been highly useful during the march This officer and twenty nine Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers of other companies of the Regiment, evinced their gallantry by their good conduct as well as by their honorable wounds. The General is convinced that he never commanded a finer corps—its chief would do honor to any service.

The Officers of the Medical Department merit the approbation of the General, for the attentive and skilful manner in which their duties were discharged

List of killed and wounded.

Killed—1st Lt. J. F Izard, Dragoons; Sergeant F Dunn, 2d Artillery; Private F. Bohe, La Volunteers; Do V. Beck, do. do.; Do. H Butler, do. do. Total 5

Wounded—Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates:—2d Artillery 8—4th Infantry 8—Louisiana Volunteers 30. Total wounded 46.

By command of Major General Gaines.

GEO. A McCALL,
A. D. C Actg. Ass Adj General.

Gen. Scott, reached Fort Drane Sunday last. The two Major Generals sat at the same table, and were as courteous as two men can be, who take not the least notice of each other.—*Jacksonville Courier, 17th inst.*

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN, 24th INST.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

The steam packet Florida, Capt. Hebbard, arrived last evening from Black Creek via Jacksonville.

Col. Twiggs, of the 4th regiment infantry, Major Mountfort, of the 2d regiment artillery, and Major Lear, of the 4th infantry, with Capt. Marks, of the Louisiana volunteers, were among the passengers. These officers left Fort Drane on Saturday last, where Gen. Scott remained with the forces under his command. The whole army is in fine health and spirits, and in excellent discipline, and will be prepared to leave Fort Drane on or about the 25th inst. for the banks of the Withlacoochee, (Gen. Gaines' battle ground.) There Generals Scott and Eustis, and Col. Lindsay, with their immediate commands, are to unite—Gen. Eustis having moved on Saturday last from Volusia, and Col. Lindsay being on his way from Tampa.

If the Indians do not comply with the terms of the treaty, it is Gen. Scott's intention to make them do so, peaceably if they will, or forcibly if necessary.

The Floridians, not in the field, are generally returning to their homes in the vicinity of Micanopy and elsewhere, expecting, as they have been assured, that the Indians will comply with their agreement with Gen. Gaines.

Gen. Gaines set out from Fort Drane on the 14th inst. on his way to Tampa, via Tallahassee and St. Marks.

Gen. Scott arrived at Fort Drane on the day before.

The agreement made by Gen. Gaines with the Indians, with the terms of which we are furnished by Capt. Marks, is to the following effect—that the Indians and their chiefs should retire beyond the Withlacoochee, and there remain peaceably until the wishes of the Government are known—that commissioners would be sent them by the proper authorities, to express those wishes, and that the chiefs should assemble at any time and place, when and where they should be required.

Osceola, Jumper, Albeti Hajo (Crazy Alligator) all Indians, with Abram (Principal Adviser of Micanopony) and Cæsar, both Indian negroes, were present at the interview on the part of the Indians; and the officers who, at the request of Gen. Gaines, were present, were Capt. Hithcock, of the 1st Regiment Infantry, Capt. Marks of the Louisiana Volunteers, and Adjutant Barrow, of the same.

We understand that in consequence of some misunderstanding between Col. Twiggs and the Commanding General, respecting Brevet rank in the field, that Col. Twiggs will forthwith repair to New Orleans and resume his duties as Commandant of that station. Major Mountfort is also on his way to New Orleans, and Major Lear has received a furlough for the recovery of his health.

We sincerely regret that the army should be deprived at this time of such gallant and experienced officers, who showed by their endurance of privations on their march from Tampa, and the alacrity with which they repaired to the field of danger, what the country could reasonably expect from them in action—if an action with the enemy should indeed be necessary.

The general impression when these officers left Fort Drane was that the war was at an end. No hostile Indians have been seen by our Army since Gen. Gaines left the Withlacoochee. Most of the friendly Indians with Black Dirt, their chief, have returned to Tampa, deeming their services no longer necessary.

We regret to add that Lieut. Izard survived his wound but five days.

It was thought from the smoke seen to rise in different directions near Fort Brooke (Tampa Bay) that the Indians were in the neighborhood in some numbers. On the night of the eighth, a company of Florida volunteers under the command of Major Reid, started on a scouting party. After marching ten or twelve miles they discovered an Indian Camp, containing a considerable number of hostile Indians, some say fifty or sixty. Those instantly took the alarm and fled in every direction, without firing a gun. Three of them were killed as they attempted to swim a river. The whites took six horses, a number of spades, cooking utensils, &c. which the savages had left, and returned safely to Fort Brooke.

Gen. McComb left Charleston on the 25th for Picolata.

White Meetings.—We have received, but too late for this paper, the proceedings of the late White meeting in Sampson. They shall appear in our next. We rejoice to see how strongly that devoted Jackson county has come out for the Whig nominations. The committee of Vigilance alone contains the names of 109 gentlemen.

A large meeting has been held in Rutherford.—Resolutions approving the nominations of Judge White, Mr. Tyler and Gen. Dudley, were introduced by A. W Moore, and were advocated by the mover, and Messrs. J H Bedford and Wm. E Mills, and opposed by Messrs D. Miller, B. Featherston and J. M Entee, but were *"adopted by a large majority of the meeting, notwithstanding Van Buren resolutions were offered as a substitute."*

Martin County has come out in her strength — Her Committee of Vigilance consists of 157 gentlemen. This for a small County, is pretty good.

White Meetings have also been held in Onslow, Franklin, Warren, and Northampton Counties.

Huzza for Stokes!—In the last Salem Chronicle, we find the proceedings of a numerous White Meeting at Germanton, Stokes County,—George Brooks, Esq. presiding, with Samuel Flippen and Wm. C. Cole, Vice Presidents, and Wm. H. Lyon and Gideon E. Moore, Secretaries. Col. Matthew R. Moore delivered a forcible address in relation to the object for which the meeting had been convened. Resolutions were then introduced by Constantine L. Banner, Esq. John M. Morehead, Esq. of Guilford County, who was casually present, being called upon from all parts of the house, rose and delivered a very animated, able, and appropriate speech. "He reviewed the course pursued by Van Buren and the "spoils party," and their ridiculous inconsistency in assuming to themselves the whole democracy of the country. He said that he had voted for Gen. Jackson in 1824, 1828, and 1832 against *King Caucus*, and that he would vote for Judge White against King Caucus in 1836.

"In the course of his remarks he observed that the Van Buren prints had published a letter said to have been written by Gen. Jackson, approving of the Baltimore Caucus, which nominated Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson, which he believed must be a base forgery; if not, that Gen. Jackson had changed his principles, for all knew that the General and all his friends were opposed to Caucus in 1824, and that the monster had been put down by him—that if King Caucus was a monster in 1824, he is a monster in 1836—that it is perfectly consistent for the friends of the Caucus *now* to support Mr Van Buren, as he was the chairman of the Congressional Caucus in 1824, who nominated Mr. Crawford; but that original Jackson men should support him, was too absurd to be acknowledged. And in fine, he pourtrayed the inconsistency of the Van Buren party with his usual ability, and with such striking evidences of truth, that the meeting frequently responded with hearty cheers.

The spirited preamble and resolutions introduced by Mr. Banner, were then unanimously adopted. And finally, THOMAS SETTLE, Esq., of Rockingham, was recommended as the White candidate for Elector in that District.

The above proceedings read a lesson to those party hacks who endeavor to persuade the people that it is only the Clay party who support Judge White. They will find this to be a woful mistake when the day of trial comes. The fact is that we find Mr. Morehead's name as the Jackson candidate for Elector in 1828 and in 1832, and Judge Settle on the same Jackson Ticket in 1832: both opposed at all times to Clay, and both foremost among the ranks of Gen. Jackson's friends, before Jacksonism was attempted to be merged in Van Burenism.

Whig Elector.—Col. Anderson Mitchell, of Ashe County, has been selected as the Candidate for Elector of President and Vice President in the District composed of the Counties of Surry, Iredell, Wilkes and Ashe. The venerable Revolutionary Patriot, Gen. WM. LENOIR, of Wilkes, presided at the Convention which made the above selection.

Another failure.—The Van Buren men have twice called a meeting at Wilton, Granville County, N. C. The total failure of the first effort has already been recorded in this paper. From the last Star we find that the second shared the same fate. A letter in the Star, from Oxford, says that there is an overwhelming majority for White in Granville.

Public Meeting in Person County.—We understand that a large political meeting was held at the court house in Person county on Tuesday last. Proclamation was at first made for a meeting of the friends of Martin Van Buren: but after some conversation the proclamation was modified, and the citizens of the county generally were invited. Upon this last invitation a large number of citizens collected in the court room, and the meeting was organized. A number of resolutions were submitted by James M. Williamson, esq. in favor of Martin Van Buren, which he supported in a speech of some length. He was replied to in a very powerful and effective address by Edwin G. Read, esq. Mr. Williamson rejoined; and Mr. Read was about again to reply, when he was stopped by Mr. Williamson on the ground that the meeting was intended *exclusively* for the friends of Mr. Van Buren. At this time there were upwards of eighty persons present. William Allen, esq. a very respectable citizen of Person, then observed, that if it was to be a party meeting he would retire; he did so, and was followed by so large a number that on counting there were found to be but *thirty-five* persons remaining. So much for Van Burenism in Person county.

Hillsborough Recorder.

The Van Buren party in Orange county appears to be fast fading away. A Van Buren meeting was advertised to be held at William Trice's store on the 5th inst. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature. The day arrived, and though there were some twenty or thirty persons present, there were, we understand, but *three* Van Buren men amongst them.

Hillsborough Recorder.

"The Spoils Party."—Mr. Bethune, in the resolutions submitted at the Van Buren meeting in this town, makes a vast splutter of indignation at the application of the above significant title to the Van Buren party. Hear what he says, (or what some other person says in his name.)

Resolved, That we repel the charge made by the opposition press and politicians, on our party of being the "spoils party" as false and calumnious.

Now we think that the appellation is well deserved by the whole course of the party since it has been in power; but we have the best of authority for its use, and if there is any "falsehood" in it, it is to be laid at the door of one of the firmest friends of Mr. Van Buren,—no less a person than Gov. Marcy of New York. In the debate on Mr. Van Buren's nomination as Minister to England in 1832, the whole subject of removals and appointments came up, and was thoroughly discussed in the Senate. Gov. Marcy was then a member of that body, and in defending Mr. Van Buren, and the practice of removing political opponents from office, he said—

"It may be, sir, that the politicians of that State are not fastidious as some gentlemen are, as to disclosing the principles on which they act. They boldly preach what they practice. When they are contending for victory, they avow their intention of enjoying the fruits of it. If they are defeated, they expect to retire from office. If they are successful, they claim, as a matter of right, the advantages of success. They see nothing wrong in the rule, that TO THE VICTOR BELONGS THE SPOILS OF THE ENEMY."

Mr. Bethune was aware that this miserable mercenary rule would not do to present to the people of North Carolina, and therefore he affects to repudiate it. But we warn him, that if ever Van Buren reaches the Presidential chair, he will "boldly practice what he preaches." This is the origin of the term "Spoils party."

The Board of Health of Cheraw state that there is still no case of Small Pox within 9 miles of that town.

The Cheraw Gazette also contradicts a report, that there was a case of the disease in that town.

The facility with which such reports get into circulation, and the credence given to them, by the ignorant, are notorious. A man was seen a few days ago, under whip and spur, making the most expeditious retreat from town. On being asked what was the matter, he bade the questioner "clear the way; there was one man dead of the small pox, and another dying." It is needless to say, that no such lamentable event has happened; but that some graceless wag had been playing upon his fears The nearest case of Small pox is only about 60 miles off

The Editor of the Gazette, himself a highly respectable physician, "repeats the advice to those who have been vaccinated, to repeat the operation. If the cow pox *takes*, it is proof that the Small pox would have occurred upon exposure to the infection. If it does not, no harm is done by the trial."

We have not heard of the small pox continuing to spread in Marlborough District. We learn that the number of families to which it has been communicated is eight No case of it is on or below the stage road Of course it is several miles from Bennettsville.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Rockingham, Richmond County, March 26, 1836

"You stated in the last No. of the Observer 'that you were gratified to learn that there was no case of Small Pox in this County.' Perhaps you are not aware that this fact existed by the *death of the only person* in the County who had the disease, Mr. Smith, near the Green Pond; and that he left a widow and several children, unsecured by vaccination or otherwise. I was informed to-day, and rely upon its correctness, that two or three of those children have been taken sick!

I am happy to inform you that we have now the Kine Pock in abundance; for which we are in a great degree, indebted to the philanthropy of one, who, being informed through the public prints of our situation, promptly sent to our relief a fresh *Kine Pick Scab* This kind messenger came not to a relative, a particular friend, nor yet to a guinea, but came, 'with healing on its wings,' to his *fellow man*, from one, who well knows 'who is his neighbour,' and how to feel, yea, *more*, to *act*, for him when exposed to danger. Will I be pardoned by him for saying, that Mr. GUION, of Guion's Hotel, Raleigh, is that man?"

The Legislatures of New York and Ohio have both rejected the bills introduced in pursuance of orders issued by the Globe, to prevent the circulation of the Notes of the new U. S. Bank. So it appears they have not quite "crowned themselves with glory."

The Legislature of Virginia has adjourned.—The Election for their successors will be held in all the next month, April.

A great public Dinner was given in Richmond on the 19th, to Messrs. Tyler and Leigh.

At the late Term of Orange Superior Court, Jas. Adcock was found guilty of Burglary, and sentenced to be hanged on the last Saturday in May next.

Alston Durham, indicted for the murder of Sarah Durham, the wife of a cousin of his, was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

The case of Henry Harris, a free black, was removed to Caswell for trial. He managed, however, to effect his escape on the same night.

Increase of the Army.—Gen. Macomb has submitted to the Senate, in obedience to a resolution, a plan for the increase of the army, from 6,000 to 10,000 men, without any increase of the number of officers. There is no difference of opinion, we believe, in regard to the propriety and indeed necessity, of this increase.

LITTLE ROCK, (ARK.) Feb. 19.

We are informed that the inhabitants of that portion of this Territory south of Red river have, in fact, separated from the Government of Arkansas and of the United States, and are taking measures to incorporate themselves with Texas. Judge Ellis, James Clark, Esq. and Mr. Carson, late of North Carolina, are among the Delegates to the Texian Convention.

Gen. McComb's Play of Pontiac was performed at the Washington Theatre a few days ago, and proved a failure.

POSTSCRIPT.

We have only room for the following closing passages of a very interesting letter from Washington, received this morning.

"Peyton and Wise had, during the night, given the party some severe raspings, and had denounced them not only as one of the most unprincipled, reckless and tyrannical, but also as one of the weakest and most stupid parties that had ever disgraced any country in the world. Bynum, now chafed and fretted at the disappointment and plain dealing they had met with, succeeded in getting the floor, and commenced a furious attack on the minority, declaring that their determined resistance to the will of the majority must eventuate in civil war, blood and carnage, &c. and charged Wise with an attempt to bully him. Wise contemptuously replied to him, "Bully you, sir, I would as soon bully a fly." Bynum then, under great excitement, broke out in the most opprobrious language, which was retorted on him by Wise, both using the words 'd—d rascal, d—d scoundrel,' &c. and attempted to engage for a fight, but were kept apart by the members and the interference of the Speaker and sergeant at arms.

This was one of the most disgraceful scenes that ever occurred in Congress. In this state of confusion, a motion was made and carried to adjourn, but before the Speaker left the chair, the members unanimously resolved, at the instance of some of the old members, to insist on a pledge from both these gentlemen, that they drop the quarrel at this, and take no further notice of it. By this time it was day-light, and the House adjourned, to the mortifying discomfiture of the Van Buren-previous-question-men, and the election case stands over for another day."

Communications.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Board of Health having been apprized of the currency of reports prejudicial to the interests of this community, and entirely unfounded in facts, deem it their duty distinctly to state, for the information of those concerned, that there has been and now is no case of *Small Pox* or *Varioloid* in this town or vicinity, and pledge themselves, that in case either of those diseases occur, an official and prompt promulgation of the fact shall be made

By order of Board of Health.
BENJ'N ROBINSON, President.
Fayetteville, March 30, 1836.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Will the writer of the Resolutions adopted by the meeting of the Democratic Republican citizens of Cumberland, March 9th, 1836, have the goodness to inform me, whence he extracted the following sentiment: "That the labouring class of society, whether bond or free, white or black, ought not to participate in political power, because it would endanger the rights of the property holder, and is incompatible with the stability of freedom?" and oblige,

ONE OF THE DENOUNCED.

Fulsome Adulation.—Mr. Benton affirms in his expunging speech, that Gen. Jackson "has *done more* for the HUMAN RACE, than any other mortal who has ever lived in the tide of time!!!

And this was proclaimed in the "American Senate," by Thomas H. Benton!!! O! Shame! where is thy blush?—*Alex. Gaz.*

Signs not to be Mistaken.—Among the leading politicians who have come out for General Harrison in the State of Ohio, is James B. Gardiner, now State Printer, and well known for his devotion to Gen. Jackson up to the present time.

In Missouri, Major Benj. O. Fallon, who headed the Jackson electoral ticket in 1828, and succeeded by an immense majority, has permitted his name to be placed on the White ticket for 1836, and so universally popular is he, that the result in that State *cannot now for a moment be doubted.*—*Com. Adv.*

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday night last, at an advanced age, Miss MARY McINTYRE.

In Alexandria, at the residence of her father, Anthony C. Cazenove, Esq, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with the resignation of a true Christian, Mrs. CHARLOTTE B. SHEPARD, consort of the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, of North Carolina, in the 24th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

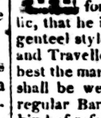
ARRIVED, March 24, steamer Henrietta, with Henry Clay in tow, with Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c. for sundry Merchants of this town; and W. T & T. C. Smith, J & W. Leak, A. Dockery, B. Utley, of the interior.

Also, on the same day, steamer Clarendon, with boats Eliza and Commerce in tow, with Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Lime, Fruit, Dry Goods, and Hardware, &c. for sundry Merchants of this place; and Brower & Troy, J. & R. Sloan, J. C. McLaurin, Womack & Goodwin, H. Eccles & Son, M. & Moring, Evans, Hines & Co., and H. A. London.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 31.

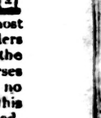
Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	50 a 52
Ditto, apple,	45 a 05	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bacon,	12½	Sugar, brown,	13½ a 14
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	14 a 15	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, new	17 a 18	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	75 a 80	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6½ a 7	Wheat,	1 25
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Iron,	5 a 5½	Wool,	18 a 20

JACKSON HOTEL,
LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



THE SUBSCRIBER having taken this convenient ESTABLISHMENT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to keep it in the best and most genteel style, for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. He will at all times provide the best the market affords, for his Guests, and Horses shall be well taken care of. He will have no regular Bar, but if Travellers should wish this kind of refreshment, they will be accommodated. His best exertions will be used to please, and he hopes to be favored with a share of patronage.

WM CADE.
March 28, 1836. 82 tf.



NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 21st day of April next, the life Estate of William H Maffitt in and to a certain vacant Lot of LAND, on the North side of Hay street, situate between the stores at present occupied by Thomas J. Jordan and G. & L. Hurlbutt.

☞Terms made known on day of sale.

W F. STRANGE, } *Trustees.*
R. T. GOODWIN, }

March 31. 82ts.

The Subscribers,

HAVING formed a Copartnership, will transact business under the Firm of HOOPER & McLAURIN, next door West of Mr. John McArn, where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GOODS,

Which they will sell low for *Cash*, or to punctual customers at short credit.

J. H. HOOPER,
HUGH McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Oct 27, 1835. 60tf.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W. Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, an assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835 46tf.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Yellow Planting Potatoes.

75 Barrels large Yellow Planting POTATOES, Just received and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.
Foot of Hay Mount.

February 8, 1836. 75tf

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do.,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63-tf.

On Consignment.

A Highly finished Newark built close CARRIAGE, will be sold low. Apply to

C. P. MALLETT.

Nov. 16, 1835. 63-tf

Just Received,

A FEW barrels of Calcined PLASTER PARIS, best quality, for plastering or cornicing, for sale by J. E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, October 24. 60tf.

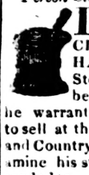
IMPORTANT

To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,



IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Commission Bu- siness will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Dr. PRATT & Co's Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836

New Music.

A great variety of new Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c. for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Crockery Ware, a good assortment,

HATS AND SHOES,

Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,

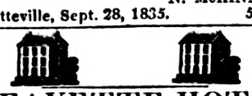
Cotton and Wool Cards,

Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

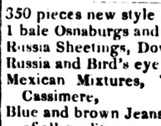
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835 57tf.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,

HATS AND SHOES,

STOCKS and COLLARS,

SHELL COMBS of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. Hugh McLane, at Fayetteville, on the 19th of September last, a negro man named DAVE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender built, speaks rather slow; walks a very little lame. He is doubtless lurking in the neighbourhood of Beaver Creek, near the line of Cumberland and Moore Counties, where he was raised, and where his wife and family reside. The Subscriber having purchased him, will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery at the Jail in Fayetteville.

WILLIAM McLEOD.

Cumberland County, Dec. 29, 1835. 69tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73-f

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

2 Shares Lafayette Hotel Stock.
5 do. Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road do.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER *COMPLAINTS.*

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the cheapest and most approved FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation of the system, as is too frequently the result from medicine given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced Dr P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects; they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions, thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71-6m

NEW BOOKS.

RIENZI, Bulwer's last Novel; Japhet in Search of a Father, and the Pirate, &c. by Captain Marryatt; The Gipsey, by James; Private Life of Lafayette, by his Family Physician; The Outlaw, a Novel; Mahmoud, a Turkish story; Female Student, or Lectures to young Ladies on Female Education, Sedgwick's Private and Public Economy; Scholar's Companion; Columbian Orator; National Orator; Letter Writers; Key to Pike; Anthon's Ainsworth; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; ruled Paper; Blank Books; &c. &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

March 16.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will be receiving during the present week

150 PACKAGES,

Comprising a very general assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, which have been purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, and which they offer by the piece at reduced prices. Also receiving,

20 cases Tuscan Bonnets,

100 cases Mens' black and drab Fur and Silk Hats, in whole and half cases.

Together with a great variety of other Goods, which will make their assortment unusually attractive, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally, and to which their attention is invited.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, December 3, 1835. 65-tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Fine and superfine Broad CLOTHS, blue, black, green, claret, olive, brown, Oxford mixed and drab,
Blue, black, drab and brown Cassimeres,
Superior Vestings,
Rose and point Blankets,
Dress Hdkffs. and Shawls, a large assortment of all kinds,
Silks, Satins and Florences,
400 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks,
2500 lbs Cotton Yarn, from the Petersburg manufactory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs, from the same manufactory,
Merino and other superior Calicoes,
French and English Merinoes,
6-4 and 4-4 Irish Linen, Lawns and Diaper,
Shell tuck and side Combs.

With many other articles, which are offered by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.

October 26, 1835. 60tf.

N. B. New Goods received by every arrival from New York.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

REMOVAL,

THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 306 Pearl Street, N. York.

THE late calamitous fire having destroyed our whole Stock of

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHEN-WARE,

We have taken the above spacious Warehouse, and offer for sale a most splendid assortment in the line, selected by one of the firm in England, for that purpose, comprising many new styles of Goods, got up expressly for our trade. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

T. J. BARROW & Co.
306 Pearl Street.

New York, Jan. 26, 1836. 75w9

The Indian's Panacea.

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Gout, Scinatica, or Hip Gout, Incipient Cancers, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, particularly Ulcers and painful affections of the bones Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Fever Sores, and Internal Abscesses; Fistulas, Piles, Scald Head, Scurvey, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Blotches, and every variety of Cutaneous Affection; Chronic Catarrh, Headache, proceeding from an acrid humour; Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation; Affections of the Liver, Chronic inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility, caused by a torpid action of the vessels of the skin. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injudicious treatment, or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities in the blood, or vitiation of the humors, of whatever name or kind.

Some of the above complaints may require some trifling assistant applications, which the circumstances of the case will dictate, but for a general remedy or *Purificator, to remove the cause,* THE INDIAN'S PANACEA will generally be found sufficient.

TO THE PUBLIC.

How true it is, that modern Physicians—in their ambition to excel in their profession; to explore the vast field of science by the aid of chemistry, and seek out new remedial agents: in short to arrive at perfection in their practice by means of ART alone,—entirely overlook and neglect, as beneath their notice, the rich and bounteous stores of medicine, which the Almighty has caused to spring out of the earth in every clime! And how much more true it is, that while the American Physician looks to foreign countries for many of his most common and necessary articles perpetually changing as they are, at the dictate of fashion or folly he is surrounded in his own country with an endless profusion of medical plants, sufficient to answer any indication in disease, or to cure any curable disorder;—and yet he is ignorant of their virtues, and they are suffered to "waste their *healing* on the desert air."

The effects of vegetable medicine upon the system are temporary—those of minerals lasting. The former exert their effects and pass off—the latter, mercury in particular, act chemically upon the solids, decomposing the bones, and undermining the constitution by a slow and sure destruction.

The *congeniality, efficiency* and SAFETY of vegetable remedies over mineral, may be estimated by contrasting the ancient practice with the modern; or, to bring it more immediately under our own observation, the Indian practice with that of the whites. Who, in America, has not known or heard of repeated instances wherein some decrepid unpretending female Indian, by means of her simple remedies alone, has effected the most rapid and astonishing cures after the whole Materia Medica of the common practice, directed in the most skilful manner, has failed: And who has not been surprised at beholding the comparative ease and facility with which the Indian frees himself from any disease, and at the *almost* total absence of chronic disease among them? Who has ever heard of an Indian with a constitution broken and ruined by ill treatment? And can a doubt exist, that this happy exemption of the savage from most of the ills which the flesh of civilized man is heir to, is chiefly owing to the more genial and safe remedies which he employs? This astonishing difference in success, is a fair exemplification of the infinite superiority of the simple and safe means of cure which God has created for the benefit of his children, over those which the *pride* and the *art* of man have invented.

From a long residence among a portion of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, and an intimate acquaintance with the methods of cure of some of their most successful practitioners, the proprietor of "THE INDIAN'S PANACEA," acquired a knowledge of some of their most powerful and favorite remedies. From these he selected such as were most efficacious and appropriate, and after various experiments to test their principles and strength, he has combined them in the form here presented, as the most perfect and beneficial for the purpose for which it is recommended

The proprietor offers this preparation to the public, with the consciousness that he is placing within its reach, a remedy capable of relieving many of his afflicted fellow beings, who are suffering under the various chronic and obstinate complaints to which it is applicable. To such it will prove of incalculable value, as the means, and in many cases the *only means* of relieving their sufferings, and restoring them once more to health and happiness This is not offered as a common remedy, that may perchance be equally good with many others now in use, but as one which is capable of saving life in many extreme cases, when all the usual remedies fail. This it has done repeatedly; and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been introduced

It is only about three years since this preparation was first presented to the public; but in that short space of time, some hundreds of persons might be found, who would solemnly declare that they believed that their lives were saved by it, and in most cases after they had tried many and perhaps all the common remedies in vain Wherever it is known it is rapidly coming into use, and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of its merits.

The value of the Panacea is most conspicuous in those long standing and obstinate syphilitic and scrofulous affections which have defied all other remedies, and particularly in those cases where mercury has been so lavishly used as to cause distressing pains in the bones, nodes, mercurial ulcers, derangement of the digestive organs, &c. These it completely removes, and in all cases it entirely eradicates the disease and the effects of mercury, renovates the constitution, and leaves the patient sound and well In Rheumatism and in ulcerated sore throat, its happy effects are not less apparent, giving almost immediate relief

Taken in proper doses, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA operates as an alterative and detergent; a diaphoretic, diuretic and laxative; an antispasmodic and anodyne; and in proper cases, as a stomachic and emmenagogue. Generally expressed, it increases all the secretions and excretions, gives tone to the stomach, and excites action in the glands in a particular manner. From these principles its operation may be understood.

This medicine has been found highly useful in many ambiguous diseases not here specified, and it has been used with wonderful success as a *Spring* and *Fall purifier,* by those who are subject to complaints of the chest, and whose constitutions require new vigor Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles in small doses. Whenever a *diet drink* is considered necessary, this Panacea, taken in a small dose, will answer all its purposes, in much less time, at less expense, and in a far more agreeable manner, than the common diet drink.

The following certificates, out of hundreds similar which might be procured, are given to show the effect of The Indian's Panacea, in the various complaints therein mentioned; and also to exhibit in the most satisfactory manner its superiority over the sirups in common use.

CASES OF RHEUMATISM.

Charleston, Nov. 15, 1831.

During the last winter and spring, I was afflicted with a very severe and distressing Rheumatism, occasioned by exposure in bad weather. I now take great pleasure in stating, that six bottles of the Indian's Panacea, restored me to perfect health, and I confidently recommend it to all similarly afflicted. JOHN FERGUSON, *King st.*

Charleston, March 27, 1832

I was seized, about three years since with a distressing Rheumatism, caused by taking a severe cold while under the influence of mercury, and which has disabled me from business nearly ever since. During this period I have been a patient in the Marine Hospital, in this city, upwards of 4 months and nearly the same length of time in the Baltimore Hospital, and tried almost every remedy, with little benefit. On the 16th of February last, at that time scarcely able to move about upon crutches, I commenced the use of The Indian's Panacea. In one month I found myself entirely free from pain, and am now happy to state that I consider myself perfectly well.

WM. TUCKER, 13 *Market st.*

CASES OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

New York, Sept 10, 1830.

This may certify, that in the fall of 1825, I was seized with a swelling in my neck and face, which afterwards ulcerated and became large ghastly ulcers in my neck. After trying several Physicians to no advantage, I went to Philadelphia, and placed myself under the care of Drs. Physic & Beach, when, after repeated salivations to no effect, I was pronounced totally incurable. Afterwards I took twenty bottles of Swaim's Panacea and eight bottles of Potter's Catholicon, with no material benefit Despairing of life, which had now become a burthen to me, I returned to my parents in New York in 1829, and gave myself up to a lingering death. Hearing of the great success of The Indian's Panacea, however, in cases similar to my own, I was persuaded to try it, as a last resort.—To my great surprise as well as satisfaction, I soon found myself rapidly recovering, and upon taking seven bottles, the ulcers healed and I became perfectly well in the course of two months, and have remained so ever since. I make this statement and wish it to be published for the benefit of those who are suffering under similar scrofulous or syphilitic affections, that they may know what has cured one who has suffered every thing but death, and who considers his life saved by the above sirup.

WM HINHAN.

Charleston, July 12, 1831.

I was afflicted four years with an ulcer in the leg occasionally accompanied with erysipelatous inflammation and excessive pain in the leg and ancle joint. Several eminent Physicians exerted their skill upon it, but without permanent benefit In this state five bottles of the Indian's Panacea made a perfect cure.

MARGARET A WEST, *Meeting st.*

For sale by

HIRAM ROBINSON, M D., Agent,

Hay street, Fayetteville, North Carolina.—80-6m

Blank Warrants for sale here.